



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1878.

The first annual exhibition of the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association commenced this morning. It fully equals the expectations of the most sanguine. The city put on its holiday attire to celebrate the occasion, and King street, from the wharf to the fair grounds, was gaily decorated with flags, banners and other ornaments calculated to beautify and enliven the appearance of that thoroughfare. The exhibition hall is certainly a thing of beauty, it is not a joy forever, and is a miniature representation of the main building at the Centennial Exposition; and persons who have attended similar exhibitions in other portions of this and neighboring States concur in the opinion that so far, at least, as that feature of it is concerned, it has not been excelled, even at the State fairs. The articles on exhibition there are not only the very best of their kind, but the exhibitors have vied with each other in their efforts to display them in the most attractive manner and to the best advantage, and whether it be a piano or a pumpkin its superiority is made so manifestly apparent that it at once engages the attention of the spectator. The display of farming implements is also large and varied, and includes specimens of the latest and most improved machines for tilling the ground and gathering the crops.

The live stock on exhibition, while not as numerous as that at some of the State fairs, owing to the dread of a disease that exists to some extent among such stock in this neighborhood, includes specimens of imported and improved breeds that will compare favorably with the best in the country, and shows that the stock raisers of Virginia are as keenly alive to their own interests as those of any other State in the Union.

The number of visitors was large, but so far as we can learn there were none of them who were not pleased with what they saw, and satisfied with the accommodations they received. The first day has certainly been a success, and the indications are that the other two will be equally so, if not more successful; and considering the necessary haste in which the preparations and arrangements for the fair had to be made, the exhibition reflects great credit upon all who had these preparations and arrangements in charge.

It is understood that Mr. Fernando Wood will renew his attempt to pass a modified tariff bill at the next session of Congress. Any reduction of the present prohibitory tariff would be preferable to none, but the easier, more simple, and better plan, in every conceivable respect, would be to change the whole system of collecting the government's revenue; to abolish all custom houses and internal revenue offices, and collect the revenue by direct taxation, apportioned among the respective States. By such means millions of dollars could be put into the treasury at once, by the sale of the buildings now used for these purposes; millions more be saved in the salaries of officers; popular elections be rendered more expressive of the will of the people, by the removal of the influence of thousands of officeholders, and smuggling many other demoralizing influences connected with the system now in vogue be done away with. But greater advantages by far than any of these that would result from the adoption of the system of direct taxation, would be the equalization of taxation, and the curtailment in the expenses of the government, enforced by the responsibility to which every member of Congress would be held by his constituents for his votes upon appropriation bills, for each constituent would see, when his tax bill was presented, whether the amount to be collected from him was put there by or against the wish of his representative. Under the present system the rich, the security of whose wealth is assigned as one of the chief reasons for taxation, do not pay a fair proportion of the expenses of the government. Governments are established for the protection of life and property, but instead of the people of this country being taxed on their houses, lands, bonds and stocks to support the government, they are taxed on the necessities of life, and though a man may be worth a million of dollars, as he can eat no more food, drink no more liquor, chew and smoke no more tobacco, and burn no more matches than his neighbor worth a hundred, he pays no more taxes in the shape of customs and excises than that poor neighbor. But as nobody would be willing to give his representative fifty-five and a half dollars a day, when he saw by his tax bill that he was to pay a portion of that sum, and as the representatives knew this as well as we, we shall not expect the desired change until the people demand a promise of it as a sine qua non of election.

Now that the radicals have determined to fight the fall campaign under the flag of the bloody shirt, they are resorting to all the devices incident to such a mode of warfare, and natural to it, in order to secure its success, and among the other nefarious means by which they hope to deceive voters in the North, and to win them over to their support, is the assertion that the South not only remains "disloyal," but that it is proud of its "disloyalty," and manifests that pride by electing to all the offices at its disposal none who were not actively engaged in the "rebellion." As voters, that is if judged by the result of their ballots, as a general thing, are not the most sensible creatures upon the face of the earth, this reiterated statement, especially when supplemented by the long list of those bearing military titles who have been elected to office in the South, will unquestionably, to some extent at least,

produce its desired effect, but such would not be the case if the people who vote in the North could be made to recollect, what they seem to have forgotten, that every man in the South who was able to be actively at work in any business was engaged in the service of the Confederacy, and that it would be almost impossible to find men competent to fill Southern offices outside of those so engaged unless they be taken from those who have come of age since the close of the war. If the democratic orators and writers at the North would make this plain to their hearers and readers it might probably save some votes that otherwise will be lost.

If the first exhibition of the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association has proved such a decided success, what may we not hope for at the second? When Alexandria makes up her mind to do anything, it is done in no half way style.

The success of the fair is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and the display one of which any city might be justly proud.

The Fire Department turned out to-day in uniform and attended the fair. The display was a feature of the day.

To-morrow the fair will be in "full blast," and the attractions increased by a parade of the military, trotting matches, &c., &c.

King street was gaily decorated to-day, and presented a truly holiday appearance.

Virginia Finances.

The Richmond States says: Last winter when the State of Virginia, then as now in straitened circumstances, wanted to borrow \$200,000, the First National Bank didn't lend it, but the Planters National and the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company did. Now the State authorities want to borrow \$200,000, and the First National, the Union, the Planters National, and the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company, the State depositories, all refuse.

The Governor applied for that amount last week. The representatives of the above named banking institutions held a conference with His Excellency and discussed the matter fully. Two hundred thousand, to be returned on the 15th of December, was all that was asked for, but the banks begged to be excused.

It was needed for the school fund, and it is generally regretted that the loan couldn't be negotiated. The school fund is now \$250,000 short, many of the school teachers having received nothing in the way of salaries since February. It has not transpired what will be done about it.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says: Virginia is, owing to the reputation she has in the Legislature, reduced to the most trying financial straits. The public schools have just been reopened, but there is not a dollar in the State Treasury with which to carry them on or to pay the salaries and salaries due since last session. The teachers are clamoring for their pay, and in some places have actually refused to begin the labor of the present session until they have received the amount due them for the last year. It is claimed that the taxes levied and collected for the support of the public schools have been perverted to other uses, but principally to defraying expenses of the State government. The "readjusters" at the last session of the Legislature failed to make provision even for meeting the ordinary expenses of the State government, and hence the lack of funds to carry on the schools.

In this emergency Governor Holaday on Wednesday evening last had a conference with the bank presidents here whose banks are State repositories. The conference was held at the First National Bank and the Governor was accompanied by the State Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts. There were present four bank presidents and the States officials named, and the object was to effect a loan of \$500,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the State. No outsiders were admitted and the conference was not only conducted with the utmost privacy, but those present were requested to keep the proceedings strictly secret. Governor Holaday set forth the extraordinary exigencies of the occasion and made an earnest appeal to the bankers for the loan above named, pledging himself as the Executive to see that the amount would be paid when the Legislature meets. He was seconded by the other State officials.

It has not transpired, owing to the pledge of secrecy, what answer the bankers gave, but it is certain that no money has been advanced so far. One report has it that the bank presidents returned an evasive answer, stating that they would have to consult their respective directors; but the truth is, as stated by the Governor, that they offered no proper security for the loan. The bankers have had a lively experience with the present Legislature, which is largely composed of "readjusters," and they know too well that that body favors the payment of nothing that assumes the name of public debt, and that consequently they would not risk lending this small amount in the absence of better security than the personal pledge of the Governor.

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:—The recent labor troubles in Washington have directed the attention of the Treasury officials to the propriety of adopting some system of defense for the building and its records, as a precautionary measure, against the possibility of an incursion from any quarter. To this end the clerks who are accustomed to the use of firearms have been furnished by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department with revolvers of the heaviest calibre and with boxes of cartridges, all of which are required to be kept in a convenient drawer of the desk of the clerk and are thus distributed throughout the Treasury building. In addition to the abundance of caution imposed upon the watchmen the building has been connected with the fire alarm telegraph by a secret wire and telephone, and in the event of trouble or apprehended incursion a signal at night would cause a general alarm to be repeated three times, which would summon the clerical, military and marine corps to the building, together with the entire force of the police reserve. The clerks so armed and disciplined are required to carry a badge as insignia of their position, which has been furnished them by the government.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 1, 1878.—A special dispatch says the regular south bound passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., ran into an open switch, near Bowling Green, yesterday. The engine, baggage car and one coach were thrown from the track, and the postal car was telescoped. Conductor Sutton, postal clerk Murray and Mr. Gosling, a passenger, were injured, though not fatally.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR THURMAN.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch says that Senator Thurman, while addressing, last night, a large meeting at Bellaire, was taken suddenly ill, and was conveyed in a carriage to his hotel, where he is now lying in a helpless condition. His illness, which is not considered dangerous, is the result of overwork.

Louisville Lottery.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—The fifth regular drawing of the Commonwealth Disbursing Company took place yesterday. The following tickets drew the capital prizes: No. 35,574 drew \$30,000; 84,767, \$10,000; 27,176, \$5,000.

For fine clothing see Dealham, 62 King street, corner of Fairfax.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—The weather to-day is warm and sultry. At the Howard Association headquarters great activity prevails, and nurses are being sent to Paris, Mauds, Grand Junction, Germantown and Leverage, Tenn., and Herando, Miss. Among the deaths reported since last night are Ed. Terrell, Daisy Shepperd, Geo. Butler and James Gatty, who was taken sick at Mound City, Ark., five miles up the river. L. K. Levy, a volunteer from Chicago, fell senseless at the Peabody Hotel entrance at noon to-day. His condition is extremely critical. Nurses were furnished this morning to M. W. Radford, Mrs. A. J. Roach, M. C. Pearce and Mrs. Julia Morris, who are among the new cases reported. Rev. Africa Bailey, a noted colored artist, died last night. Augustus Sadler is reported in a critical condition. Dr. E. T. Early, a volunteer physician from Little Rock, Ark., died this morning at the city hospital. A child of Rev. S. C. Arnold, local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died this morning, being the last of a family of seven who have fallen victims to the plague.

Twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever have occurred during the past twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock to-night.

Since noon R. B. Clarke, treasurer of the citizens relief committee; John B. Taylor and H. S. Kieg, two prominent Nassos; George Sutton, foreman of Holst & Brother, undertakers, and Louis Czapski, general bookkeeper of the Union and Planters' Bank, have died. John Condon was taken down this afternoon. Dr. Suave, of Hot Springs, has been detailed for duty at the city hospital.

A telegram from Memphis, Tenn., says the fever, which seemed abated, has taken on a new violence. Six new cases since yesterday; among them Dr. Hall. Among the critical cases are J. T. Skull, operator; Harrison Vowett, and T. J. Murphy. There have been nineteen deaths, most thirty cases on hand. W. P. Johnson, depot agent, is out of his mind. Miss Douglas Dittell is convalescing. Twenty-two physicians at the Howard medical corps report 142 new cases. Patsy Moley, a prominent ward politician, was taken down to-day with the fever at Camp Wright.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—To-day's yellow fever reports show thirty-five deaths and one hundred new cases. Of the latter only sixty-three are dated since September 27th. The total cases are 9,385 and deaths 2,845. William Fairchild, telegraph operator at Tampa, died of yellow fever last night. C. K. Harper, of Brookhaven, who took Fairchild's place at the key a few days ago, is down with the fever. Brother Solomon Moses, I. O. O. B. Berith, who has been sick ten days, is out again. His family of seven persons have all had yellow fever and are now convalescing. From noon to six p. m., twenty-two deaths were reported and 125 cases, of which eighty-one dated since September 27.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—There were ten interments to-day; four were from the country. The fever continues increasing at Bovaia, Nissa; three deaths there to-day. The Vicksburg Commercial this evening publishes an extract from a letter from Delta, giving the names of six persons who had been attacked by a suspicious fever there, the telegraph operator among them. Two deaths from the same fever are reported. Delta has protested vehemently for some days that there was no yellow fever there, but appearances are against it. There have been over 1,000 deaths in Vicksburg from yellow fever since the epidemic began.

Four new cases and three deaths are reported at Chattanooga. The physicians are more hopeful, and if they could throw away the few families that remain in the infected district, they think the fever would soon abate. At Thibodaux, 19 cases on Sunday and two deaths. Over 200 cases in the town and vicinity.

Two telegraph operators at Canton are down with the fever—Cross and Campbell.

At Lagoda plantation all the cases are convalescing.

Hickman, Kentucky, reports two deaths and four new cases. Among the latter Ed. M. Pollard, telegraph operator, who is doing well.

One death at Fulton, Ky.; no new cases. Six new cases at Marton, Tennessee. Operator Skull is down, making the 11th telegraph operator stricken.

The fever excitement in Cairo has subsided. Absentees are returning, and the public schools opened to-day.

At Ellettsville, one new case; no deaths; 22 convalescing.

At Water Valley, five new cases and three deaths. One operator down.

At Greenville there have been two hundred and forty three deaths to date. The fever is abating. Five new cases yesterday. Six deaths since Sunday. The steamer Katie Dickson has arrived with Bishop Leroy, Father Oberfelder and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Howard Association, from Vicksburg. The Dickson brought a doctor, nurse and ice for Goodrich and Henderson, La.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—At Holly Springs, Miss., yesterday, there were 11 deaths and 23 new cases. Among the deaths are D. J. Oliver and Dr. W. O. McKelvey, and among the new cases are Mrs. Maggie Maclean and Dr. Jno. Ross, of Clarksville, Tenn., a surgeon in the U. S. Navy. Physicians say that the fever is on the decrease.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Three cases of imported yellow fever have been discovered here—Mrs. Lewinsohn, who came from Hickman, Ky., four days ago; a Mr. Egner, from Memphis, and a colored man taken from an incoming train to the post hospital. Dr. Micor issued an order yesterday forbidding the reception of any freight from the south that could possibly absorb the infection.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special from New Orleans says the train which arrived from Biloxi Sunday night was crowded with refugees from the watery places on the way. When it got to Biloxi's, the discovery was made that fever had broken out on the train, and before New Orleans was reached there were 103 cases on the train. The speed was slackened from Biloxi's to this point, so that instead of arriving at 9:30, as due, it did not get in until near midnight. The scene begreared description, men, women and children being stretched out upon the seats, some in delirium and others in agony of fear.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Mr. Egner, of Menken & Co., of Memphis, died at the hospital here to-day from yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—To-day's yellow fever reports show 54 deaths and 117 new cases. The footing to date are 2,699 deaths and 9,616 cases.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—The weather to-day is oppressively warm and the fever continues spreading. Among the deaths reported since last night are Capt. N. S. Green and wife, Sniger, W. J. Honn, David B. Warner and J. B. Weaver, the agent of the Little Rock Railroad, who died at Cedar Grove, 12 miles distant from the city. The usual activity prevails at the Howard Association headquarters.

W. W. Thatcher and Martin Griffin continue to improve.

G. Lonsdale, Senior remains in a critical condition.

Jos. Mullen, a nurse from Minden, La., died last night. From noon yesterday until noon to-day, 47 deaths occurred.

Walking Match.

NEW YORK, October 1.—At noon to-day O'Leary had walked 134 miles and Hughes 115 miles.

Extensive business and small expenses enable Dealham to sell his clothing cheaper than they do in larger cities.

Foreign News.

Five batteries of artillery will leave Portsmouth on the 15th instant for India. The second battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, at Curragh, will embark at Queenstown for India on Saturday next.

A dispatch from Simla says all preparations are advancing with the utmost speed. Several regiments have already been mobilized, but the commissariat department requires a reasonable time for its completion. The army is enthusiastic. The spirit of the native troops is admirable.

A Constantinople dispatch states that Schir Ali Khan, the secret envoy of the Amir of Afghanistan, is instructed to obtain the Sultan's intervention in the pending difficulty, in order that England shall not declare war against Afghanistan. He is further to convince the Sultan that an alliance with Russia is advisable for the Mussulman race, and that the Amir personally is decided to conclude such an alliance.

A Vienna telegram states that there is a crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet in consequence of the demands of the military party in connection with the Bosnian occupation. According to other information Herr Von Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, had declared it to be impossible for him to procure the money he was called upon to furnish, and he will, therefore, be compelled to retire. It is expected in well informed circles that these differences will be removed.

The report that Herr Von Szell, the Hungarian Finance Minister, has announced his intention of resigning is confirmed.

Kuo Sung Tao, Chinese Minister to London and Paris, will shortly retire.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The appointment of Count Ladislaus Hozos (the present Austro-Hungarian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington) to be Austrian Minister to Roumania is officially announced. The Pastor Lloyd says that the whole Hungarian Ministry have resigned.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A Vienna dispatch says: The government's embarrassment is extreme. The Hungarian ministers declare that they cannot provide the money required as Hungary's contingent of the expenses of the Bosnian occupation until the meeting of the delegations. Count Andrássy desires to reduce the expenses by withdrawing a great part of the army from Bosnia. The military party oppose this measure. The nation is in a state of excitement and its opinion, which is expected during the present week, may perhaps involve the resignation of the Hungarian, Austrian and Imperial Ministers.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Private dispatches received at Paris substantially confirm the view expressed by the London Post on the 18th ult., to the effect that intimations had been made to Rouland of Russia's intention to immediately recall the mission to Afghanistan. The private advice referred to states that the British Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg presented to the Imperial Chancellery a note inquiring in what way Russia proposed to reconcile Gen. Stolietoff's mission to Kabul with its previous engagements by which Russia agreed to renounce all political influence in Afghanistan. The reply was to the effect that Russia was always disposed to respect existing engagements, and that the mission of Gen. Stolietoff, although decided upon at a time and under circumstances which now no longer existed, was merely intended as an act of courtesy to the Amir of Afghanistan.

Political.

Negotiations for a consolidation of the greenback and democratic State tickets for Iowa have been completed as follows: Secretary, E. M. Farnsworth, greenbacker; Auditor, Jos. E. Boreke, democrat; Treasurer, W. L. Devin, greenbacker; Register, M. Farrington, greenbacker; Judge of Supreme Court, J. C. Keapp, democrat; Attorney General, John Gibbons, democrat; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon, greenbacker; Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott, democrat.

The national labor greenbackers of the 4th congressional district of Maryland have nominated William S. Quigley, making the fifth candidate for Congress from that district, which is at present represented by Hon. Robert M. Lazar, democrat; John C. Holland, republican; William S. Quigley, greenbacker; W. B. Redgrave, temperance; and Lambert S. Gittings, independent democrat.

Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day issued its circular of prices for coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond as follows:—White ash \$3.50; for lump, steamboat and broken \$3.55; for egg, \$3.55; for stove, \$3.40; for chestnut, \$2.30; for pea, steamboat and red ash, \$3.75; for egg, \$4; for stove, \$3.30; for chestnut, \$1.80; for broken, \$3.35; for egg, \$4; for stove, \$3.40; for chestnut, \$1.80; for broken, \$3.35; for egg, \$4; for stove, \$3.40.

Brig Burned.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The captain of the steamship United States, which arrived here to-day from Savannah, reports that on the night of the 26th instant, 20 miles southeast of Cape Rome, he saw the brig Thomas, from Charleston for Liverpool, on fire. He rescued the crew and brought them to this port.

Cricket.

HOBOKEN, N. J., October 1.—A game of cricket between the Austria eleven and a picked team, members of the St. George's, Staten Island, and Manhattan clubs, was commenced on the ground of the St. George's Club at Hoboken this morning.

Fire.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 1.—A special dispatch to the Every Evening says that a fire at Boston, Md., this morning, destroyed a whole business block, including the court house and market house. Loss between seventy and one hundred thousand dollars.

Steamboat Burned.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The ferry boat Union, of the Newburgh and Fishkill line, owned by Homer Ramsdell, was burned at her wharf here this morning, and will prove a total loss.

THE VICKSBURG POSTOFFICE.—Colonel J. W. McCord and Captain J. L. Lake, Jr., of Mississippi, had an interview with the President yesterday for the purpose of inducing him to reconsider his action in appointing Mr. James Hill, a colored man, to be postmaster at Vicksburg. They urged that Mr. Hill was not a resident of Vicksburg, and expressed sympathy for Mr. Pease, who, with his family, had all been down with the yellow fever since the epidemic broke out there. Mr. Pease was also vouchsafed for as an efficient and acceptable officer. It will be remembered that Mr. Hill's commission was sent him about the time the epidemic broke out in Vicksburg and that, in consequence of Mr. Pease and his family being down with the fever, Mr. Hill was requested not to take possession of the office till further notice. In this position matters have since stood. These gentlemen now ask the revocation of the appointment of Mr. Hill, and that Mr. Pease be allowed to serve out his term, which expires in March next. The President received the gentlemen courteously and listened attentively to what they had to say. Colonel McCord was requested to submit his expressed views in writing, which he will do. — Wash. Rep.

Save 33 per cent by getting your clothing at Dealham's. As good in every respect as at merchant tailor's.

Letter from Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WARRENTON, VA., Sept. 31.—Instead of sending letters to different friends in your city, it is easier to write out the few items of interest as in our village for your journal, where they can all see them.

Gayety has pretty well subsided. The last entertainment was for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, and was well attended, some hundred and fifty dollars being realized "ear of all expenses. Nor is that all Warrenton has contributed.

Matrimony is looming up considerably. A gossip assured me not many days ago of not less than eleven couples to be joined in holy wedlock within the next five months. It was startling, almost incredible, nevertheless she declared it to be true. She even named them. The ball is to be opened early in October by a brilliant wedding in the Episcopal Church. And Warrenton will thus lose one of the most attractive of her reigning belles. Others will at once follow suit, and really if things continue at that time as it is predicted they will, "eburn" will be in great demand, and either a fresh supply must be imported or else the young men—unmarried—had best "go West."

A new journalistic enterprise has just been started. Mr. Wm. Marshall, one of the young members of our bar, has purchased the Warrenton Enterprise, and he and Mr. Chilton, joining terms, intend on having a larger "Solid South."

The County Court adjourned Wednesday. Two criminals were tried under "the shooting and stabbing act," and convicted.

Warrenton is getting "sweller and sweller." Not content with her many recent improvements—her new and handsome buildings, hotel, restaurant, &c., her newly laid pavements, her illuminated streets, her billiard and bagatelle saloons, she assembles her "jailed water" next Saturday to determine whether or not she will be introduced into her streets by means of an "artesian well" to be done "Academy Hill." It is estimated to cost \$5,000, but there are knowing and sensible men who assert it cannot be done for twice that amount. The issue is becoming more and more absorbing, and were the election not so near, would produce excitement equal to that in Pickwick over the discussion of fixing the "free pump" of "Batonsville." Our Council after this plan is executed will, some say, send a special committee to wait on Mr. Edison and hear his views as to the practicability of illumining our streets with electricity instead of coal oil. Why not? It is cheaper than gas, and will make Warrenton dark nights sparkle like a mass of jewelry. That being accomplished we should next have street cars, which would certainly cost less than this eternal hiring of hacks, and besides giving the place a city air, would look beautiful streaking the electric lit streets.

News of the Day.

The stockholders of the Calvert sugar refinery of Baltimore have determined to sell out and abandon the business.

The operators of the Lehigh coal region have agreed to advance ten cents on line made for October. This will make prices as follows: Lump, \$2.85; broken, \$2.75; egg, \$2.75; stove, \$3; chestnut, \$2.60.

Dean Stanley arrived at Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and is the guest of the trustees of Johns Hopkins University. He held a reception to night at the university, and was called on by many prominent citizens.

The examination in the case of the trustees of the defunct Teutonia Savings Bank, of New York, arrested a fortnight ago, charged with embezzling the funds of the bank, was concluded yesterday. The trustees were held for the action of the grand jury in \$1,000 bail each.

President Hayes left Washington this evening for New York city to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund. He will return on Thursday night, stopping a short time in Baltimore to attend the Maryland Institute fair, to which he has been invited. On the 9th instant he will visit Montecito; on the 16th the Winchester fair, and on the 24th that at Cumberland.

During the religious services at the Reform School, at Washington, Sunday evening, a number of the boys were simultaneously attacked with violent vomiting. They were removed to their sleeping apartments. In all, twenty of the one hundred and seventy-five inmates in the institution were affected, but by 11 o'clock last night all had recovered except two, who were still very sick. It is thought that some of the vegetables or the meat they ate at dinner was poisoned in some manner during cooking.

Virginia News.

A. S. Gray, late United States marshal for the western district of Virginia, died suddenly in Harrisonburg, Sunday, of apoplexy.

Among the engineer cadets who have passed a satisfactory examination for admission to the naval school are James H. Pitts and John W. Gatewood, of Virginia.

Gen. John Echols, of Staunton, has prepared a card for publication announcing him self a candidate for Congress in the seventh district of Virginia, on a platform opposed to forcible readjustment and irreconcilable greenbacks.

A correspondent of the Richmond State says: "In the case of Rives against Parish, administrator, a verdict was rendered last week in the Federal Court at Lynchburg in favor of the defendant. The amount sued for was over \$30,000, and was for slaves sold during the war. This decision will leave a very handsome estate to Thomas Parish, e. q., and Mrs. J. I. Randolph, of this county."

The Virginia Military Institute has on the roll about 140, and 35 to 40 more are expected. Washington and Lee University has between 80 and 90 matriculates, and many more are expected. About 100 students have arrived at the University of Virginia, and from present prospects, about the same number will matriculate as did last session. By the mess system now practiced the table board costs only \$10 per month.

"BUSINESS EMBARASSMENT!"—You call it business embarrassment, do you?—I said an old cash-in-hand, banging his fist down with a thump upon a newspaper with a column headed with that title: "You call it business embarrassment for those young Dasharounds to run into business with \$10,000 borrowed capital apiece, and come out of it in five years with both their wives owning \$20,000 houses, solitary diamonds and good wardrobes, and themselves and families living at the seashore, while their creditors are getting 20 cents on the dollar! I tell you, in my time, that sort of embarrassment would have put them behind the jail bars, and it would be a confounded sight better for the business community if it did now, for at least it would prevent some of you aiders and abettors in this kind of embarrassment giving any more credit to these embarrassed pretenders."—Com. Ed.

Physicians say that there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly, in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know, however, of many cures made by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance.

A RARE CHANCE.—We have succeeded in getting the cheapest line of Black Silks, from auction, we ever had before. As we only have a few pieces, we take this opportunity of notifying our friends and customers. If they want a good bargain they must call at once.

Successor to Slaymaker & Co.

See 27-1w Successor to Slaymaker & Co. See me and rely upon fair dealings. S. Dealham, 62 King street, corner of Fairfax.

The Acklen Scandal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 1.—The Acklen scandal committee met yesterday afternoon in closed session. Present: Judge Voorhees, ex-Governor Penn, Major Hester, Duncan P. Kenner, Judge Thard and J. R. A. Gautreaux. O'Rourke was absent.

Mr. Acklen made a preliminary speech in which he said he placed the entire case in the committee's hands and was willing to retire from the ticket if they saw fit so to advise him. He claimed that the affair was one of unadulterated blackmail, and submitted to the committee the affidavits in his possession. He was greatly excited. After this he withdrew. The committee spent the entire time in examining the evidence for the defence.

From the testimony adduced they are in favor of Acklen, as the alleged crimes are too atrocious to be believed by any one.

The papers belonging to Smith were not placed in the committee's hands until just before the adjournment. They will be reviewed to-morrow.

The girl's mother was a daughter of ex-Governor Baker, of Louisiana. She is implicated fearfully. J. R. A. Gautreaux, is the person sent by Acklen to interview Smith in the visit which directly caused his death. Additional facts have been brought to light.

During the girl's illness, a letter bearing a check for \$500 arrived from New York, enclosed in a letter, signed by a clergyman. A relative of the girl wrote to the minister to ascertain the reason for sending the check. The reply was that the (clergyman) had written no letter nor sent the money. Further investigation revealed strong evidence that Acklen had sent the money and had used the clergyman's name, and that he had sent the girl regular remittances of \$100 a week for the month.

The education took place in the fall of 1877. The child is now five months old. It is said that Acklen lived with the girl seven months ago. She was under 16 when the alleged crime was perpetrated. The feeling in the community is intense, and the finding of the committee is anxiously looked for.